

even 20 per cent. of their profits are abstracted from them? It would be absurd to suppose so.

"It may be confidently assumed, then, that the separation of the Northern States from us, which would be followed by the loss of their present bounties, and the addition of new burdens on their labor, would bankrupt almost every manufacturing establishment at the North; and would throw out of employment hundreds of thousands of their citizens, who would have to struggle in their other departments of industry to seek a livelihood. But what other department of their industry would be in a better condition, or could receive them? Certainly not their agricultural, which cannot compete now with the South and West in any article which they can grow to a profit. Not their navigation interests, for, under the state of things which we are supposing, the tonnage bounties being taken from them, and duties of our own burdened upon them instead, and our freight being given to our foreign customers or perhaps only a small share given to Northern ship-owners, their navigation interest would dwindle, dwindle, and their sailors would have to seek employment elsewhere. Their commercial department could not receive them; since, exporting our agricultural products in vessels of our foreign customers, and establishing a direct trade between our own ports and those countries, we not only shall have no need for Northern merchants to do our business, but, being deprived of the immense capital which they now have use of, in exporting so large a portion of rich agricultural staples, they would be deprived of the chief support upon which their foreign commerce is now kept so prosperous, and without which it must drag on, in a feeble and sickly existence.

Every department of Northern industry being doomed to heavy injury, diminution and decay, by this withdrawal of the bounties which they now enjoy in the Union, and the competition which they will have to encounter out of it from other nations; and millions of their citizens thrown out of employment to seek for it elsewhere, but which cannot be found at home—for the first effects of our separation from them will be incalculable distress among their citizens, and the next, the emigration of their citizens, with their capital, to other States where it can be made to be more profitable. The "Southern United States" will offer the strongest temptations to them for such emigration and investment of capital. It will be necessary only to cross the line, and settle within her border to renew the privileges which they formerly enjoyed under the old Union; and who doubts that it will be eagerly embraced, and thousands abstracted from the population, and millions from the capital of the North?

"But it is not merely in the wide spread injury which will be inflicted upon every department of industry at the North, that the effects of a separation from us will be felt by their citizens. We are the tax payers; whilst they are the tax receivers and tax spenders. They have contrived by adroit management, and through their majority in Congress, to collect large revenues, which are drawn chiefly from our Southern labor and after the treasury has been filled, they have not been wanting in pretexts, some of the most flimsy and unconstitutional, to empty it into the laps of their own citizens to enrich them, or appropriate it for public works within their own limits, to benefit their own section. The domestic exports of the United States in 1843, (the latest year of which I have a return by me,) were within a trifle of \$133,000,000; of which the share of the Southern States was about \$45,000,000, leaving the balance of \$88,000,000, as the share of the Northern States. These brought a return of 155,000,000 of imports;—of the South would be about 110,000,000, and that of the North about \$45,000,000. Now, supposing that all these imports pay duties, (which is now the case) at an average of 20 per cent, (which is less than is really exacted,) the Southern States pay \$32,000,000 toward the annual revenue of the General Government, while the North contributes but \$9,000,000. But how stands the account of the disbursement of these \$21,000,000 of revenue?—Are the 220,000,000 which are taken from the labor of the South expended at the South to enrich, her citizens and improve her action; and only the \$9,000,000 which are contributed by the North spent among her people? Far, very far, is this from being the case. We have not within our reach the documents which are necessary to exhibit this point; but we see, and feel, and know that such is the case in this matter. It has been asserted, on good authority, that seven ninth of the income of the General Government are spent at the North and but two-ninths at the South.—According to this estimate, whilst the Southern States contribute of the \$31,000,000, \$22,000,000, they receive back, to be spent among their people, \$6,000,000; and whilst the North contributes but \$9,000,000 to that fund; they contrive so to divert the current of expenditure out of its natural channels, as to spend the enormous amount of \$24,000,000 among her own people, which is \$15,000,000 annually more than they contribute; and the same amount so much taken from the profits of our industry, to enrich their own citizens and section. This is equally true of the revenue also from the sale of our public land and all other sources of our public income, amounting to near \$4,000,000 more, which swells the amount disbursed among the free-soil States, to nearly \$28,000,000, whilst the sums expended at the South are less than \$3,000,000.

"In estimating, then, the value of the Union to them, as it has no doubt, often been expounded in the free-soil States, by the 'Sam Slicks' of the North, it has been without doubt ascertained, and credited in their bank book, as being worth to them, in hard dollars, at least eighteen millions of dollars annually, in clear gain, and free of all expenses. Hence the tender affection—the reverential regard, which they express at the thought of separating from their beloved 'brethren' at the South, and the denunciation of those who breathe the word 'disunion' as a thing that is possible. But the South begins at length to understand the sincerity of these professions of veneration for the Union; and the disinterestedness of their indignation at those who would dissolve it; and especially when they threaten to hold us to their embrace by main force, and with all the violence of military and cannon if need.

"They are in danger of losing, not merely the bounties which give life to their commerce, their shipping and their manufactures; but the good round sum of \$18,000,000 annually, which is taken from the pockets of Southern planters, to be transferred, by a sort of legislative ledger, into their own pockets to enrich themselves and prosperity to their sections. Deprived by disunion of this annual and refreshing supply, they must either permit the hundreds of thousands of their citizens who are nourished by those expenditures to sink down in suffering, and the public works upon which they are squandered, to go to decay, or they must raise the amount by taxes upon themselves. But how raise? They appropriate to themselves, out of the public treasury, not only the nine millions of their own but eighteen millions and more, contributed by the South; making their share of the expenditures over \$27,000,000. Nor it has been seen that their share of the imports amount only to about \$45,000,000; upon which it would require a duty of 60 per cent, to rise the \$27,000,000 of revenue, which they are now accustomed to spend. But as no commerce could bear for any length of time a burden of 60 per cent, then the resort would have to be to direct taxes; which it very doubtful whether a population like that in the Northern States would submit to.

"It may be assumed, then; as a thing that is certain, that that amount of revenue could not (except by borrowing) be supplied for purposes of either war or peace; and that all the interests and projects which are now fostered by that expenditure will be suffered to languish and decay.

"In every point of examination, then, it will appear that the dissolution of the Union will be followed by infinite disaster to the North; and with comparatively little to the South. Let every Southern man then firmly persuade himself of this fact—that the Union is of vastly more value to them than it is to us; and it is for them, and not for us, to make sacrifices and concessions to maintain it.

"As long as the principles of the Constitution are faithfully observed, and the Union made to promote the purpose to which it was formed, it becomes our duty to support it.

In view, therefore, of the great damage that must result to the North from a dissolution of the Union, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that our Northern brethren would perpetrate an act so suicidal as to tempt ruin upon their own heads of forcing the South to secede. The dominant majority of Congress press their aggressions, in the belief that we will acquiesce, and the work of plunder go on without endangering the Union. If the whole South would stand up as one man and proclaim a determination to resist, we are hopeful of a reactionary feeling on the part of those who they believe that the Union is stronger than slavery, and that we prefer the loss of our property to the loss of the Union, we need not expect any lull in the storm, or any break in their encroachments. Hence it becomes us to act in such a manner as will undeceive our enemies, and in a form which cannot be misunderstood.

Reset on all sides, the South in her perilous condition can alone find safety in her own firmness. Fidelity to herself may preserve the Union as it was, and with it the guarantees of political equality. An undivided Southern front, moving steadily on the line of duty, will either repulse the enemy, or fix the responsibility of the conflict upon the aggressive party. The Southern people are anxious to preserve the Union in its original character. Its destiny is in the hands of the Northern people; they can destroy it by perverting its character, and pushing their encroachments to its overthrow; they can save it by administering justice and adhering to the Constitution which made it. It is for the North to calculate its value and to determine its existence. The South is in the minority, and, acting on the defensive, cannot be held responsible for the consequences which may follow the acts of a majority intolerant in its opinions and destructive in its policy.

THE TRUE POSITION.—Daily we see the Union men coming nearer and nearer to their brethren who see no further good to arise from the continuance of the Union.

It appears to be generally agreed that if the fugitive slave bill is repealed or modified, and some say if it is not carried out in good faith, and if a law is passed abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or interfering with the slave trade between the States, &c., &c., all will unite in secession or revolution so as to terminate the Union.

Now this is to a great extent satisfactory, and could we be as strong after delay as we are now, we might consent to await further aggression.

But we see that agitation, free-soilism and abolitionism is stronger now than at any former period; this is shown most conclusively by the elections; New York, Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts and Michigan have decidedly gone for the strongest Northern cause of anti-slavery. And so the current sets. It would seem like great want of foresight and statesmanship, to break up our present movement, to wait for the next demonstration from our enemies.

We lose confidence by division and delay. We lose relative strength and weight in the confederacy. We know that new non-slaveholding States will in a short time be admitted into the confederacy. We know that abolitionism is gaining ground in the border slaveholding States; and we know that Dickinson and other northern Senators, now supposed to be even inclined with liberal feeling towards the South, will, as their terms expire, be placed by free-soilers and abolitionists; and we know that the seductions of the General Government now in Anti-Slavery hands are daily inducing Southern men in Congress to delude and betray their constituents, and knowing all this, we are asked to wait the result of further agitation, and to receive further insult and injury before we resist.

It may be that those who incite present submission are in earnest when they threaten future and contingent resistance. But it may be that they assume this attitude to paralyze the present great Southern movement, and will seek some pretext to escape the pledges now made. We doubt those who want another kick.—Free Trader.

THE MADISONIAN.

A. P. HILL—Editor.



CANTON.

THURSDAY, . . . DECEMBER, 26, 1850.

ABOUT, PAGE:

During the pendency of the discussion of the Compromise Bill and for some time afterwards, its friends were constantly asserting with great confidence that California never could be a slave State any way—that her climate and soil, productions &c. &c. all demonstrated her incapacity for slave labor. This they knew perfectly well; it was perfect folly to entertain the idea for one moment that slavery could ever go to California, even if it should remain a Territory for years, and the South should have a fair opportunity of testing it.

Even without any law against its introduction, they swore that slavery never would go there, and that it was absurd for the South to kick up a fuss about an abstraction.

That argument at the time was intended to reconcile us to the California fraud.

The other day Fremont, the California correspondent of the *Picayune* writes to that journal, that there is a strong pro-slavery feeling in that young State and predicts that her Constitution will be altered, and slavery established there in less than two years.

This new idea is jumped at by the acquiescent compromisers, and this new phase of the subject is a perfect God-send for the harmony mongers.

They are now as firmly convinced that California will be a slave State, (though her present Constitution interdicts it) as they were a few months ago that nature had decreed that she should always be a free State.

This is a slight change of opinion that has taken place with them, but that is not uncommon or wonderful with them, and will of course excite no surprise.

The Southern Ultras are not all Dead. It has been frequently predicted by the compromisers that Virginia would mark her approval of the 'adjustment' and her condemnation of ultraism by refusing to re-elect James M. Mason to the Senate.

At the present session of her Legislature, we are happy to see, that this devoted friend of the South has been most triumphantly sustained and re-elected by a very large majority over all his competitors.

Some efforts were made to get up a regularly organized opposition to him in the person of Gov. McDowell, who had acquired some fame by a right pretty speech about the "glorious Union" the "Star spangled Banner" and other puerilities, and his friends hoped that as a Union loving man he would supersede Mr. Mason.

In this they were disappointed. Mason received the vote of every single Democrat and also that of 14 Whigs, the vote standing thus, for Mason 121 and for all his competitors 42 the most prominent of his opponents (Mr. Summers) receiving but 35 votes.

If Mason had been defeated, the fanatics of the one section and the moderates of the other would have equally rejoiced at the favorable indication.

The Georgia Convention. The report of the Committee of thirty-three appointed by the Convention is far from being a submission document, judging from the accounts we have seen of it, not having met with the report itself in any of our exchanges.

Whilst acquiescing in the compromise for the present, they any they will resist even to a dissolution of the Union, any act of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any of the forts, arsenals, dock and navy yards of the Southern States, or any law suppressing the slave trade between the States, or prohibiting its introduction into any of the territories of Utah and New Mexico; or refusing to admit any new State because of slavery.

Further they will regard it a just cause for a dissolution of the Union, if the Fugitive Slave Bill be repealed, modified, or be imperatively by the force of public opinion in the non-slaveholding States.

This latter contingency, we think has already happened.

We have ourselves no hope that the Fugitive Slave Bill can ever be practically enforced, and the Georgians will soon be convinced of this, and according to their own platform, will be compelled to secede.

GODY'S LADY'S Book for January 1850. This splendid monthly is before us and presents all its usual attractions.

The enterprising proprietors seem determined to spare neither labor nor expense to make the "Book" the most popular of all our periodicals.

All who desire the work can get it by leaving their names (and the money) with Mr. Priestly the Post Master, who is the authorized agent for this place.

CORN.—We hear of large sales of corn being made in the counties east of this at from 30 to 33 cents per bushel, before cribbed. In this county the farmers ask from 45 to 50 cents delivered, or 45 at the heap. A great many will crib their corn, and hence it is supposed by observers in such matters, that corn will not be as high next season as it is anticipated.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Register.*

MR. PURVIANCE, post master at Camden, is authorized to receive monies due this office and receipt for the same.

Wooden Hatmen Nullification.

We give below the late Law of the Vermont Legislature nullifying the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Human ingenuity could not frame a more efficient Law for thwarting the objects had in view in the act for the retaliation of fugitive Slaves.

It is made the duty of all the States Attorneys to act as counsel for runaway slaves; the third action authorizes all the Judges (both of the Circuit and Supreme Courts) to issue writs of *habeas corpus* and enquire into the lawfulness of the runaway's custody by his master—the fourth section makes it the special duty of all Judicial and executive officers to give notice to the States Attorney, whenever there is any probability that "any inhabitant" (i.e. runaway slave) is about to be arrested or claimed.

The fifth section gives the fugitive slave the right of appeal from the circuit to the Supreme Court, but says nothing about a similar right on the part of the claimant.

The sixth section gives either party (claimant or the slave) a trial by jury if desired, and who can doubt the verdict of a Vermont Jury, indoctrinated in Sewards "higher law" ethics?

The same section further provides that the costs shall be chargeable to the State, in case the slave fails in resisting his master's claim; such is our understanding of it and this is done to encourage the runaway slave to make his appeal to the State Courts. The act makes no such exemption from costs in favor of Southern claimants. This feature of the act, in exempting the negro from the costs, and making them chargeable to the State, if the slave fail in the action, might at first blush, be regarded as an extraordinary manifestation of Yankee liberality, but its shrewd and sagacious framers knew full well, that with a free-soil Judge to expound the Law, and a free-soil jury to pass upon the facts, the number of fugitives delivered up, would be "few and far between" and hence it would seldom be necessary for the State to be taxed with the costs, as that would have to be paid in ninety cases by the unsuccessful Southern claimant.

Other Northern States will perhaps pass similar acts, and whether they do or not, the late Congressional Fugitive Slave Bill will be practically a nullity. Vermont has done boldly and directly that which other Northern States will do by indirection.—She has had the honesty and magnanimity to show her hand—she makes no hypocritical professions of her regard for the "adjustment" and the laws of the land, but honestly and frankly says that she will do all in her power to prevent the reclamation of fugitive Slaves.

Whilst we strongly censure her course, we cannot but respect her manliness and her freedom from all mean concealment of her real feelings.

She is, like all her New England sisters, addition to the core, and her legislative acts openly avow it. But we present the Act to our readers without further comment.

From the Vermont Phoenix. AN ACT relating to the writ of *habeas corpus* to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, and the right of trial by jury. It is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the State of Vermont—

Sec. 1. The same power is hereby given to, and the same duties imposed upon, the circuit judges of the several judicial circuits of this State which are given to and imposed upon the judges of the supreme court by the provisions of chapter thirty-eight of the revised statutes, entitled of "*Habeas Corpus*."

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of State's attorneys, within the respective counties, whenever any inhabitant of this State is arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave, on being informed thereof, diligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect, defend, and procure to be discharged every such person so arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave.

Sec. 3. The application of any State's attorney in writing to any one of the judges of the supreme court, or to any circuit judge, signed by said State's attorney in his official capacity, stating in substance the name of the prisoner and the persons detaining him, if known, and that the person arrested, claimed, or imprisoned, is arrested, claimed, or imprisoned as a fugitive slave, shall be sufficient authority to authorize the issuing of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as provided in said chapter thirty-eight of the revised statutes; and said writ may be signed by any one of said judges, or the clerk of the supreme or county court; and said writ shall be made returnable to the supreme or county court, when in session, in the county where such application is made; and in vacation said writ may be made returnable forthwith before either of the judges aforesaid.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of all judicial and executive officers in this State, in their respective counties, who shall know, or have good reason to believe, that any inhabitant of this State is about to be arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave, forthwith to give notice thereof to the State's attorney of the county in which such person resides.

Sec. 5. Whenever the writ of *habeas corpus* is granted in vacation, as provided in this act, or as provided by existing laws, if, upon the hearing of the same before any one of the judges aforesaid, the person imprisoned, arrested, or claimed as a fugitive slave, shall not be discharged, such person shall be entitled to an appeal to the next session of the county court in the county where such hearing was had, on furnishing such bail, and within such time, as the judge granting the writ, on hearing the case, shall adjudge to be reasonable and proper.

Sec. 6. The court to which such appeal is taken, and any other court to which a

writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of any such person claimed or arrested as a fugitive slave is made returnable, may and shall, on application of either party to such proceedings, allow and direct a trial by jury on all questions of fact in issue between the parties, in the matter aforesaid; and the taxable costs of such a trial shall be chargeable to the State, whenever the same would be otherwise chargeable to the person arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave.

Sec. 7. The several circuit judges shall have the same powers now vested in the judges of the supreme court, by virtue of an act in amendment of chapter one hundred and three of the revised statutes, relating to persons confined in close jail on executions of tort, approved November 13, A. D. 1848.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 13, 1850.

Abolitionists Celebrating Washington's Birth Day.

We see from the Union that the free-soilers and abolitionists have in contemplation to hold a grand mass meeting at Washington City on the 22d February, in commemoration of the birth day of the Father of his country.

Our compromise friends very confidently predicted that the passage of that "great healing measure" would calm the angry waves of agitation and that fanaticism and abolitionism would sterve from existence—from want of material to operate on. How wide the difference between the prophecy and its fulfillment!

The fact is the late "Peace measures" have done more to fan the flames of abolition fanaticism than the acts of any preceding session.

The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, has encouraged them to hope for its final extinction in the ten miles square, and in all other places where the Federal government has exclusive jurisdiction.

One of the strongest arguments they urge before the people for their interference in this slavery question is, that as they are living under a common government with the Southern people, there is a moral responsibility resting on the North to exert all her influence to remove this stain of slavery.

The South will soon be compelled to take such steps as will relieve these puritanical moralists from all responsibility for this "National crime" by severing the political connexion that exists between them and the "accursed institution."

The President thinking the government of the United States has not its hands fully already, suggests the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau—and recommends the purchase of a National Farm.

Of course the abolitionists would have another field for fanaticism to work on, and would strenuously resist the application of slave labor on the Nation's Farm.

The "Southern Press" thus notices that portion of the message.

"The President recommends the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau—and the Secretary of the Interior suggests the purchase and cultivation of a National Farm—and proposes that it shall be Mount Vernon."

We would like to know whether slave-labor will be employed there, or whether Government will be holier than General Washington, and prohibit it. If slaves are employed on the public farm, we hope no Abolitionist will be appointed overseer. He would work them to death.

After we have established a National Farm—we suppose we ought to have a National Factory, and National Clothing Store, Printing Office, &c.

We ask of our readers a careful perusal of the speech of Mr. Boykin to be found in our columns.

There is not much originality in the speech, but it contains statistical information of much interest at this time.

Study its facts and figures and you can easily refute the flimsy arguments of those who are trying to maintain the idea that the South cannot exist without the North. He shows clearly where the dependence exists, and the ability of the South to rely on her own resources.

NEW YORK, Monday Dec. 9.—Senators Downs and Foote had a brilliant reception at the City Hall, New York. They both made speeches. Foote said there was not the slightest danger of secession if the North would only do its duty. The doctrine of secession originated in South Carolina and would die there. In her convention Mississippi would declare even more emphatically for the Union than Georgia has at her recent election. Downs followed in a brilliant speech in favor of the Union.

—The above is from a despatch in the Evening *Picayune*. Foote no doubt found a more congenial crowd in New York than he met with in Mississippi. It is a little singular, that while every treacherous Southerner—Foote, Downs, Cobb, &c.—trots off to the Northern cities to tell how submissive the South is, Northern men never visit Southern cities to promise us even that they will endeavor to put down the internal agitation against our rights.—To do so, would be as much as their places are worth; and besides, the North is strong, and the South weak, in the ability to bestow national promotion. The resolutions of the Legislature furnish the best answer to Foote's assertions. We do not doubt that many of his hearers who loved the treachery, scouted at the speaker, and were ready to exclaim with the bully English Knight, when speaking of another who had deserted the cause of his own sect—*"See how the Scot eats his own blood!"*

—But the days of the Footes, B-ions, Badgers, Houstons, &c., are numbered in the South.—*Richburg Sentinel.*

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to say of you what they please.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of this State met at Columbia on Monday, 25th ult. On next day, Gov. Strauback sent in his message, which is before us, and in which, with much ability. As a matter of general interest we extract the concluding portion, in which the Governor alludes to the aggressive action of Congress, and seeks to indicate the course he deems proper for South Carolina to pursue.

Our present distressed and agitated condition has not arisen solely from recent aggressive measures of the Government. These effected by force and wily combinations, having forever the two sections, the equality of the people of the States, constituting a crowning evidence of the fixed determination of a dominant majority to consummate its perfidious purpose of seizing by its own enactment, the entire fabric of a common ancestry. The truth, at length, stands openly before us, that the last hope of arresting the course of infatuated rulers is gone forever. The final act of the drama is over, and the curtain which screens the future from the eyes of the patriot shall be lifted, may be, that the Palmetto banner will be seen, among other standards, waving on a triumphant people, united in independence and determination to maintain with integrity their new relations with their equals, and the nations of the world. But should it please the Almighty disposer of events in His inscrutable Providence to assign us the control of the British Islands of the West, to rivet the chains with which we are encircled, the people of South Carolina at least, be comforted with the assurance, while ignorant of their duty they were unmindful of the duty they owed to themselves, their descendants, and their country.

Does hope still linger in your breast, that the dark cloud which envelopes our political horizon will yet be dispelled? That the enemy will forego his projected design of reducing you to a moonwealth to colonial vassalage? These questions a satisfactory answer be found in the melancholy experience of the past—the overshadowing influence of the General Government, insuring permanent ascendancy of the section to which aims at the annihilation of property—the history of insurrection, reward and augmented agitation of slavery question, and the recent verification of our fears that at the provisions of the constitution a half of southern rights cannot be secured without the shedding of blood.

If, at a section which now is in the control of every department of the Government the preservation of the Union is indispensable to the completion of work of desecration and ruin, no solution, as a compact between the States, is necessary to our social, political quiet, and the safety of our persons. Ordained "to establish just, sure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to each and all of these virtuous of the Bond of the Union having been gratefully established by a majority contracting parties, a minority having any security for life, liberty and property.

The time, then, has arrived when the exercise of the powers of self defence, in the hour of danger and confidence, we surrender to our hands. We must re-organize our social system on some sure and solid basis. There is no power moral or physical which can prevent it. The events are linked with its cause, and fixed as in the admonitory language of the old statesman, "the worst calamity could befall us, would be to lose independence, and to sink down into acknowledged inferiority, dependent security upon forbearance, and incapacity and disposition to do ourselves."

I have not attempted to discountenance of secession. The right to withdraw from the Union, the nature and principles of the national compact, to which the sovereign parties. While admitting fully to the remedy of joint action for redress of common grievances, I am reminded of the words of the events ought to induce us to the right of deciding ultimately our own destiny.

In recommending, as I know, that Carolina should interpose her voice in order to protect her citizens, and by co-operation with the neighboring States, she may be enabled to attain the civil institutions of the Union, is fit and proper that, as a consequence, we should, at an early day, be moved by you, improve the God of our pardon of our manifold transgressions, and invoke his protection and aid in this our day of affliction, that he would graciously afford to enlighten the minds of our rulers, the North and its citizens, in the way of truth, and preserve a once peaceful family from the unappealing of civil strife.

PRINTERS' LANGUAGE.—Every national trade has its technical terms, and printers have a "same smattering" is intelligible only to the craft. Following is a specimen—*"I don't know, as much as it would be worth, to have a young girl you commenced before the small pox, you need not have the paper this week; let the paper after dinner; put the butter on, and then go to the devil, and about the word for the morning."*—wonder that D. Faustus was venturing such a diabolical art.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 12th by the Rev. Tod, Charles Thompson Esq. to Mr. R. Chambers both of this place.